

The Times-Dispatch.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1903.

A TRIUMPH FOR TRUTH.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the distinguished scholar and patriot of Massachusetts, has, in three notable addresses given in the past three months, performed a public service for which the whole country should be grateful. The first of these addresses was delivered in the city of Chicago, the second in the city of Charleston, S. C., and the third in the city of New York on Monday evening at the thirteenth annual banquet of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of that city.

We say that Mr. Adams has done a great public service, because as an American citizen he has had the courage to stand up before audiences in the North and in the West and in the South and proclaim the truth. It is difficult sometimes for frail humanity to put aside prejudice and partisan bias and training and see and recognize the truth as it is. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth, or a disagreeable truth, or a truth that does not suit us or our condition. We are all disposed to hide the skeletons in our closets, to hide them not only from the world but even from ourselves and to make believe that they are not. It requires, we say, great discernment sometimes to recognize the truth, the exact truth; it requires great moral courage to confess and proclaim the truth that is not to our liking.

But we believe that there are more honest and courageous men and women in the world to-day than ever before, who are seeking after the exact truth, whatever the truth may be and whatever the question involved, men and women who desire to know the truth and who have the bravery to own and declare it. One of these men is Mr. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. He was born and reared in New England; he was a soldier in the war between the States, he fought for the flag of the Union, and he did what he could to crush the arms of the Southern Confederacy and whip the South back into the Union. He was born with prejudice against the South and was reared in an atmosphere of abolition and intolerance. Yet in these days he has put aside his prejudice, he has taken off the besotted glasses, he has searched the pages of history for the truth; and having found it he has stood up in all sections of the land and told it plainly and bravely.

First of all he published the truth that the original States went into the Union reserving to themselves their sovereignty and their right to withdraw; and again, that up to 1825 the great majority of the people of the individual States were agreed that a man's first duty was to his State; and that even up to 1861 it was a question which every man had to decide for himself whether it was his duty to cast his lot with the Union or with his native State. "And whichever way he decided," added Mr. Adams, "he was right."

Then he stood up before an audience in the State of New York and paid a tribute to General Robert E. Lee and the men who followed him, saying that as a Massachusetts man he saw in Lee a Massachusetts man, a man of conscience, a man of deep-seated convictions, and while he proved himself to be a leader of men he could not lead himself save as conscience and conviction directed. It was not with him a mere matter of choice as to whether he would cast his lot with the North or with Virginia. Such a man had no choice. There was no question in his mind as to where his duty lay and whither duty called him thither he was compelled to go. Had he done otherwise, had he drawn his sword in defense of the Union and against his kith and kin in Virginia he had not been Robert E. Lee of honor and fame. He would have been a traitor, the worst sort of a traitor, a traitor not only to his State, but to himself.

But he was made of nobler stuff, and Mr. Adams has been noble and brave enough to say that of the same stuff was made George Washington and all other patriotic Virginians. It was the natural product of Southern principle. We know that the South would be vindicated by and by, but there was a time when we did not think the vindication would come in our day. But it has come. The truth is out at last and it is recognized. Charles Francis Adams, one of the foremost men of New England, has declared that secession was constitutional, that the men of the South decided right when they decided to cast their lot with their own States, that they are honored all the more because they chose this course and that Robert E. Lee stands forth in the estimation of the country and of the world as the poor of George Washington. This is indeed a grand triumph for truth, and it is the most notable triumph of the new century.

A DISPENSARY IN VIRGINIA. We have not seen the full text of Senator Clayton's bill to introduce the dispensary system of handling liquor in Virginia, and we cannot commit ourselves absolutely to the bill, nor to the dispensary system. As conducted in South Carolina we believe that it has proven to be a curse, that it has added to the liquor evil political corruption, for everybody knows that the State dispensary is a powerful political engine.

We are also opposed to prohibition, but

we are in favor of the principle of local option, whether applied to the liquor question or in other directions. We believe in local option because it is democratic. The very essence of Democracy is local self-government, and each and every community ought to be free to settle the liquor question for itself. The people of each community have the right to regulate the sale of intoxicants in their own way; they have the right to prohibit the sale and they should be accorded that right under the general law. We think that the local option law should be enlarged in its provisions so as to give to each and every community the right to establish a dispensary, and so we are in accord with the general principle of the Clayton bill.

Our objection to the bill introduced by Senator Mann which seems to be so popular is that it is in our opinion a doubtful means of ascertaining the true state of public sentiment. No law can be enforced unless it is backed by public sentiment, and in all such cases the surest means should be employed of ascertaining the true wishes of the people concerned.

In conclusion we offer this suggestion to Senator Clayton, although he may have provided for it in the bill. Wherever a dispensary is established and liquor sold the State should certainly get its fair share of the revenue derived.

SOCIALISM REJECTED.

In spite of the effort of the Socialists in the convention of the United Mine Workers recently held at Indianapolis, the resolution in favor of government ownership and operation of the coal mines and coal roads of the country was defeated. In this the delegates showed their good sense. If the government owned and operated the coal mines and railroads one or the other of two things would happen. Either the government would control the operatives or the operatives would control the government.

Are the independent workmen of this country ready to surrender their independence and make themselves the slaves of government? What possible chance would they have to rise and better their condition if the government owned and controlled them? What chance would they have of getting a proprietary interest in the mines and railroads which they should serve, or what chance of profit sharing? Every sensible workman knows that in such a situation there would be political corruption, and men would be put in good positions, not by the business rule of merit, but by the political rule of favoritism. It would be a prolific source of political corruption and the workman would have a hard lot unless he happened to be one of the favorites.

But suppose in such a situation the workmen should control; suppose they should compel the government to raise wages and shorten hours until by and by the government should not receive enough revenue from the mines to pay the expenses. That is the way the government runs the postoffice department. That department has never paid expenses, but every year there is an appropriation out of the general fund to meet the deficiency. The public stand this because the whole public is served. But the public would never consent that the coal mines and the railroads should be run in the interest of a class at the public expense.

From whatever point we view it, all such claims are utterly visionary and destructive in their tendency. But there is apart from all this a higher and greater principle involved. Carry that idea out completely and our form of government would soon be in name only. The only salvation for this Republic is true Democracy, and every time we depart from the principles of Democracy as delivered to the saints, we get upon dangerous ground and go in the road that leads to destruction.

THE "MODERN EMMETT'S" LATEST.

We note that James Hayes, the negro lawyer and associate counsel with John S. Wise in the effort to overthrow the Virginia Constitution, has now gone on the rampage in Washington. He made a speech in that city on Monday night before an enthusiastic audience of his race, in which he said:

"Negroes are leaving the State of Virginia because of the treatment they are receiving. What we want to do is to start something and keep it up until the white people stop something. We don't intend to be oppressed any longer. We don't intend to be crushed. I am afraid we are anarchistic, that we are anarchistic, and I am the warning that if this oppression in the South continues the negro must resort to the sword and torch, and that the Southland will become a land of blood and desolation."

Yet this is the man whom the negroes of Virginia are paying to promote their interests. What do the sensible negroes of the State think of it? Do they believe that an incendiary like this can help them? Do they think that an incendiary speech like this will do their cause any good? Do they think that the negro would help his case by following the advice of Hayes and resorting to the sword and torch?

Poor, foolish negroes! They are always letting some fakir fool them and get their money and put them into trouble. Every time a negro like Hayes goes on the rampage he makes it so much the worse for his race, and drives the whites and blacks farther and farther apart. He may think he is making friends for the negro at the North, but if so he is making a silly mistake. Every such harangue but drives the white men of the land closer and closer together. If the negroes should agree with Hayes and bring the matter to the test; if they should arm themselves and make war upon the whites, they would soon find that it was a war of races, and that all the whites, regardless of section, would stand shoulder to shoulder together. Whenever that conflict is forced by the black race, the negro problem will soon be solved.

But what does John S. Wise, now thick of his associate in black? When in Richmond he stood up in court and paid a high tribute to Hayes, saying that the negro lawyer had made the speech of

an Emmett and was worthy to be honored. What does Mr. Wise think of this latest oration in Washington?

It leaks out that King Edward's message to President Roosevelt in reply to congratulations on the completion of Marconi's wireless method of communication was not sent by that method, but by cable, and thereby hangs a tale. As is well known, the telegraph in England is owned and operated by the government. Sir William Preece, the government electrician, for reasons easily to be guessed, is violently opposed to the wireless system and its introduction in England, and it is said he and the government are throwing all possible obstacles in its way. The Marconi people, so it is said, at the risk of offending the King, deliberately sent his reply to the President of the United States by cable, paying the toll therefor. This was done as a kind of protest against the action of the English Postoffice Department in refusing to grant any facilities for testing trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphy.

Students of English history are reminded by the conviction of Colonel Lynch that several centuries have passed since a member of the British Parliament has been put to death for high treason. The last case that was in any special way similar to that of Colonel Lynch was that of Lord Lovat, who assisted Stuart in the uprising in Scotland in the year 1745. He was put to death in the Tower of London, where Sir Walter Raleigh and many other noted men, as well as women, were beheaded, and he was the last person to be beheaded in that place.

The antiquity of the statute under which Colonel Lynch is condemned to lose his life was brought out in the address of the Lord Chief Justice on December 19th last to the grand jury which had been impeded to deal with the indictment in the case. Lord Alverstone said: "As far back as the year 1351—that is, more than 600 years ago—the statute under which Arthur Alfred Lynch is indicted was passed, and that statute has been the law up to the present time."

One of the most disgusting and contemptible characters who has appeared before the American public for many a day is the fellow Dohlin, who swore before the House Naval Committee that he had offered Congressman Lessor a bribe of \$5,000 from Lemuel Eli Quigg and afterwards swore that the whole story was false. The fellow seems to be absolutely without the moral sense. He thought it no crime to offer to buy a congressman's vote, and he thought it no crime to lie about it. He did not even know that perjury was a criminal offense. Yet this man has been somewhat prominent in New York politics. He was well acquainted with Mr. Quigg, and he was the personal friend of Congressman Lessor. Lessor has confessed the intimacy and has said that he was under obligations to Dohlin.

The whole story makes interesting reading and excites the wonder of all honest citizens. The idea that a scoundrel like Dohlin should be an influential factor in Northern politics and the intimate of a member of Congress is enough, at least, to make honest men open their eyes.

A well known authority, in an elaborate review of the live stock interests of the world, published in the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, undertakes to prove that having entered a long era of high prices for meat, we need not fail in the reports of an early decline in the cost of our steaks. This authority contends that the high prices will continue as long as the conditions which he pictures continue in the live stock world. The moral of this is that now is a good time to go to raising more stock, as it will be a profitable business for a long time to come.

The flow of immigrants to this country is larger now than it has been at any time for twenty years, "and yet," says Congressman Bartholdt, of Missouri, "the cry comes from the mining regions, the grain fields, the railroad management—from all employers of labor, in short, there must be some reason for such a shortage of hands."

Mr. Bartholdt may not have thought of it, but the reason is very plain. There never was a time when there was so much industrial activity in this country as now, or when there was so much demand for labor. We doubt if any change in the immigration laws would increase desirable immigration from the old country, but might materially increase that which is very undesirable.

A drop in the price of coal in New York quickly followed the fall in Boston, and now retail dealers are selling at from 23 to 25 per ton less than they did before the import duty on coal was removed.

The Sultan of Sulu is not dead, the report to that effect being a slight mistake, and so the eighty-odd widows will not apply for a pension at Uncle Sam's counter.

To be elected United States Senator by the narrow margin of one vote, and in a Legislature of doubtful loyalty, is getting in by the skin of the teeth. That is what Mr. Teller did.

The proposition to cut one of the "R" months out of the oyster catching season is meeting with vigorous opposition from the oyster men. The bivalves are yet to be heard from.

Congressman Jones was the Virginian who led the minority in the successful fight against the proposed Philippines cologne bill.

A delegation of Blackfoot Indians are on their way to Washington to ask that they be put to work. They might find a job mining coal somewhere.

If the councilmen become policemen in other respects, we presume, of course, they will wear blue clothes and brass buttons also.

Colonel Lynch will be just as much of a martyr as a lifelong prisoner as if he had been beheaded.

When women join the mobs that hold up and unload coal trains out in Illinois, then indeed something is doing in that State.

And Adella still sits on the fence watching the newly elected and re-elected Senators go by.



For Woman's Eye

The emollient, sanative, antiseptic, cleansing, purifying and beautifying properties of Cuticura Soap render it of priceless value to women.

Millions of women use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for cleansing the skin, for cleansing the scalp and stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red rough and sore hands and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Millions of women use CUTICURA SOAP in baths for annoying irritations, inflammations and chafings, too free or offensive perspiration, in which case it cures eczema, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves. Sold throughout the world.

An Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Fredericksburg Free Lance, continuing the discussion of the University presidency question, says: The people of this State are the ones who are called on to give financial support to the University. Then, why shouldn't their representatives (the Board of Visitors) be allowed to select a president for the institution without dictation from those who draw salaries from the treasury of the school?

The Peninsula Enterprise, noting the organization in this city of colored people in the interest of the new constitution and harmony, says: The leader in the movement is Giles Jackson, a colored lawyer, and it is now up to the colored people to say whether they will accept his leadership in the interest of harmony or will refuse to follow those whose interest in them is measured by the amount of money they will receive at their hands to make a losing fight for them.

The Glade Springs Journal makes this telling point: "What the Yankees think and do has not a thing to do with the matter; who must protect the child-life of our fair land from having its little face ground until it is pinched and pallid, and its growth stunted, because of our meanness."

The Newport News Press speaks right out in meeting as follows: "It is announced that the Virginia delegation in Congress is opposed to restricting the sale of Virginia. In view of the fact that the Commonwealth is not run on the basis of the benefit of these ambitious politicians, we see no reason why their wishes should carry any more weight than if they were ordinary citizens. The matter should be considered and settled solely on the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number of Virginians."

The Petersburg Index-Appeal says: "Monopoly may be an evil or a blessing to a community. It is not necessarily either, though it contains essentially the possibility of both. A telephone monopoly is one that lends itself easily to be a public blessing, and there is no good excuse for it to be anything else."

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: "The Campbell investigation was getting a little too malodorous for the legislative committee, and the subject has been adjourned to February 10th for fumigating purposes."

Referring to the bombardment of the Venezuelan forts, the Wilmington Star says:

"If this outrage goes unrebuked by Germany it will be a sheer case of contempt for the other two powers with which Germany is supposed to be acting jointly, and it will be a deliberate flaunting of the red rag in the face of this government and a challenge to test how far the Monroe doctrine goes."

The Wilmington Messenger discusses at length the proposition to erect a statue of Lee at Gettysburg, and says: "If Pennsylvania does this deed which will win the esteem of the people of the South to an extent that she could in no other way. We hope the Legislature will pass the bill and that Virginia will join with Pennsylvania in the noble work."

The Greensboro Telegram says: "True the South does not count for much in Mr. Roosevelt's political plans, but it would yield him a measure of respect and admiration for his remarkable ability if he did not show an intention to overstep all bounds in his relations on matters which the South is known to have fixed opinions upon."

The Raleigh Post gives this opinion: "We may be a little too volubly in this matter, but we cannot refrain from saying the Democrats would much prefer the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt to any other Republican who could be named, unless it be Mr. Willie Chandler, of New Hampshire."

The Durham Herald says: "When we see the trouble they are having in other States over the selection of a Senator we feel that North Carolina is doing very well."

The President and Congress. There was something curiously "academic" about Senator Hoar's denunciation of the fact that the President had told an individual Senator that he would sign a bill which he had vetoed if certain changes were made in it. We say of the fact for the veto has increased in order to avoid denunciation of the President. His theme was that which is famous in the British parliamentary records of the eighteenth century: "Resolved, that the power of the crown has increased in order to avoid denunciation of the President."

That is what makes the discussion "academic." Because Senator Hoar does not pretend to offer any remedy or to tell how the President is to be prevented from expressing his opinion on current legislation, or on anything else, to a single Senator or other citizen, or to any Senator or other citizen as may cure to hear them. What does Senator Hoar mean to do about it? Apparently nothing, but to say it is not constitutional, but whoever knows the President knows that "constitutional" is precisely what it is.

Perhaps the fittest comment upon the lecture which the Senator read the President—what Senator Spooner had the presence of mind to produce on the spur of the moment, and in these terms: "Of course the Senator from Massachusetts is right. I move that the Senate adjourn—New York Times."

Is Recovering. Mrs. Sarah W. Glenn, of No. 229 South Linden Street, who has been quite sick with larynx for the last two weeks, is very much improved.

Social and Personal

The annual tea of the Richmond Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, will be held at Lee Camp Hall, this afternoon, January 28th, from 5 to 7 o'clock. The ladies receiving will be the officers of the chapter: Governor and Mrs. Andrew J. Montague, Mrs. Joseph Bryan, Mrs. Hugh Miller, formerly Miss Popenheim, of Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Don Halsey and Mrs. Featherstone, of Lynchburg, Va.; and Mrs. Charles B. Borden, of North Carolina. An invitation is extended to all visiting Daughters and veterans, and to the officers and members of the memorial associations. It is hoped especially that the veterans will be present. The social tea, and that of January 28th will be one of this series, have been agreeable episodes in the history of the chapter, and the attendance of the veterans has helped to render them so.

At the last called meeting of the Richmond Chapter, in Lee Camp Hall, the president was instructed to write to Senator Foraker and thank him for a bill introduced by him, asking for an appropriation of \$200,000 for marking the graves of the Confederate prison dead at the North. That bill has passed both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the Richmond Chapter feels duly grateful to Senator Foraker for accomplishing what they have been unable to do through their own repeated efforts and the aid of the veterans.

In Honor of Mrs. Hubbard.

Mrs. J. Taylor Ellison and Mrs. Frank T. Crump entertained at a reception held yesterday from 5 to 7 P. M. in honor of Mrs. James R. Hubbard, of Norfolk, Va. Receiving with Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Crump and Mrs. Hubbard, were Mrs. O. H. Funsten, Mrs. Hugh M. Taylor, Mrs. H. Theodore Ellison, Mrs. John M. Taylor and Mrs. George L. Christian.

Mrs. A. D. Williams and Mrs. Thomas F. Jeffries served the tea; Mrs. Harry A. Childs and Miss Eleanor Tree poured the coffee. Young ladies in the dining room were: Miss Nora Leary, Miss Helen Stevens, Miss Bessie Bohrer, Miss Margaret Shields, Miss Marietta Slingshot, of Gloucester county; Miss Bessie Ellison, Miss Rena Slingshot, of Baltimore, and Miss Annie Lewis Cowardin.

Mrs. Robert S. Boshier has sent out invitations for February 2d, from 5:30 to 8:30 P. M.

Mrs. John Dooley, of No. 317 East Main Street, will also entertain from 5 to 7 P. M., February 2d, in honor of Miss Mary Lewis, of Lynnhill, near the Old Sweet Springs.

Ragland—Overby.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Russell, of No. 1507 Grove Avenue, was the scene of a party, but very quiet marriage ceremony, Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when their sister, Miss Lily M. Overby, became the wife of Mr. John F. Ragland, of this city.

Dr. H. A. Bagby, of Greenwood, S. C., performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in a traveling gown of dark blue cloth and carried her roses. The groom was attended by her sister, Miss Florrie Overby, as maid of honor. The groom had as his best man Mr. B. W. Ragland, Ushers were Mr. Edgar V. Russell and Dr. J. F. Ragland, Jr.

After an extended Southern tour, including a visit to Florida, Cuba and other points of interest, Mr. and Mrs. Ragland will occupy their suburban home in Chesterfield county.

Mrs. Hunton's Reception.

A social event of the week, looked forward to with the greatest interest, the reception to be given by Mrs. Eppa Hunton, Jr., Friday evening, January 24th, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

The reception will be in honor of Miss Molly Payne, of Warrenton, Virginia, a niece of Mrs. Hunton, and an extremely pretty debutante in this section. Mrs. Hunton will receive her guests, dressed in an exquisite costume of white satin, trimmed profusely in point lace. Miss Payne, standing beside her, will be in white tulle, above which and liberty attire with a gown of red poplin and chenille. Other ladies receiving will be Mrs. Thomas Bolling, Mrs. Egbert G. Leigh, Jr., Mrs. Andrew J. Montague, Mrs. Ida W. Ellerson, Mrs. James Keith, Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, Miss Hatlie Fitzhugh Folsom, of Baltimore; Miss Mary Bruce, Miss Sue Spelman, Miss Mattie Baskerville, Miss Gertrude Camm and Miss Bessie Aylett.

The color-scheme in decoration will be pink, pink carnations, pink roses, maiden-hair ferns, palms and pink shaded candelabra. The catering will be employed effective and tasteful development. Thilow's orchestra will play during the evening.

Confederate Home.

A meeting of the Board of the Home for the needy Confederate Women was held last Monday at Mrs. Miller's, of No. 340 East Grace Street.

Mrs. Andrew J. Montague presided at the meeting, which was held with a large attendance to perfect arrangements for a bazaar to be given for the benefit of the Home, beginning March 10th, and continuing for ten days. Mrs. Montague was elected president of the bazaar, with Miss Ruby Bodeker as her alternate; Mrs. A. J. Pyle, treasurer, and Miss Alice Reddy secretary.

Full advance particulars in regard to the bazaar, the names of the chairmen of the booths and their assistants will be given in a few days. Mrs. Montague and Miss Bodeker are arranging for some very novel and attractive bazaar features. Persons wishing to make donations can send the same to Mrs. A. J. Pyle, No. 315 North Fifth Street.

Miss Lewis' Luncheon.

Miss Mary W. Lewis entertained at luncheon at 2 P. M. yesterday in honor of Mrs. Katherine Painterly, of St. Louis, Mo.

Other guests were Mrs. Edward J. Willis, Miss Nora Lewis, Miss Mary Belrne, Miss Flora Cameron, Miss Berta Atkinson, Miss Sally Reid Anderson, Miss Lily Cary, Miss Molly Payne, of Harrisonburg, Va.; Miss Flora Whitte, the daughter of Judge Stafford G. Whitte, of Martinsville; Miss Rose Harrison, the daughter of Judge George Harrison, of Staunton.

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KODOL cleanses, purifies, strengthens and sweetens the stomach.

KODOL cures indigestion, dyspepsia, and all stomach and bowel troubles.

KODOL accelerates the action of the gastric glands and gives tone to the digestive organs.

KODOL relieves an overworked stomach of all nervous strain gives to the heart a full, free and untrammelled action, nourishes the nervous system and feeds the brain.

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EVERY

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BY READING

TO-DAY'S

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COLUMNS

ton, Va., and Miss Marysle Scott, of Warrenton, Va.

The color-scheme was in red and white, the table cover being lace over red satin, the centerpiece a plaques of red carnations and carnations scattered here and there over the table. Mints were in red and white and the lace showed pretty baskets heaped in strawberries.

Preparations on the part of a society of hosts, who is going to bring to light "a thing under the sun," in the line of the most unique entertainment of the winter, will culminate by the issuance on January 23rd of invitations, not bearing R. S. Y. P., but sent out for February 5th, to just about 500 instead of 400 of the "smart set."

A. P. V. A. Tea.

The annual tea to be given by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities will be held to-day from 5 to 8 P. M. in No. 707 East Franklin Street. The chairman of the entertainment, Mrs. E. V. Valentine, will be assisted by Mrs. W. C. Bentley, Mrs. W. T. Robins and Mrs. William G. Stannard.

The Reception Committee will include among others, Mrs. Joseph Bryan, Mrs. J. Caskie Cabell, Mrs. W. T. Robins, Mrs. E. D. Williams, Mrs. Archer Anderson, Mrs. E. B. Ball, Mrs. J. Taylor Ellison, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. George W. Bagby, Mrs. John B. Lightfoot, Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, Mrs. W. G. Stannard, Mrs. Frank D. Williams, Mrs. E. P. Valentine, Mrs. Henry Williams, Mrs. W. C. Bentley, Mrs. C. E. Bolling, Mrs. C. W. Frank, Mrs. E. B. Bolling, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Stephen Putney and Mrs. Barton H. Wise.

Jackson—Burfoot.

The marriage of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Burfoot and Mr. D. C. Jackson, of Lynchburg, Va., will be celebrated this afternoon in the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Caskie, Mr. B. F. Kirkpatrick, of Lynchburg, will act as best man, and Mr. and Mrs. John Ligon Caskie, of Lynchburg, will be among the out-of-town guests at the wedding.

Miss Elsie Aylett Cofer and Miss Mabel Burnet will be the hostesses in a studio tea this afternoon, one of a series which have proved remarkably pleasant to callers.

Much interest is felt over the announcement coming from New York of the engagement of Miss Madelon Battle, a cousin of Mr. George Gordon Battle, to Mr. Cecil Graham, a wealthy Englishman. The couple are said to have had their first meeting at Asheville, N. C. Miss Battle is now a nurse at the Presbyterian Hospital, in New York.

Committee Announced.

Mrs. John Moseley Walker, the chairman of Maryland for the Confederate Bazaar, has named her table "The Day's Work," after Rudyard Kipling's production. Those who have already become members of the bazaar are: Mrs. E. T. D. Myers, Mrs. Bernice Blair, Mrs. C. O. Cowardin, Mrs. Thomas H. Leary and Mrs. E. A. Hoan. Several young ladies will come from Baltimore to assist at the Maryland table. Mrs. Walker goes to Baltimore this week to interest of her work for the Confederate Bazaar Association.

A meeting of the Hebrew Memorial Association is called for Wednesday next at 8 P. M. at No. 519 East Franklin Street. The meeting last afternoon was so small to admit of any satisfactory transaction of business, so a larger attendance is earnestly desired.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Keonoth Brown, of Alemarle county, the author in chief of "Elastover Court House," has been in New York for several weeks, where he has been arranging details for the publication of his new book, "Green Fields' Succession," to be brought out by Harper in the autumn.

Miss Molly Payne, of Harrisonburg, Va., was a most attractive figure at the dinner given last Monday night by the Richmond German.

Mrs. Robert Barlow, of Holyoke, Mass., is in the city as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. William Stewart Dorman, of No. 101 East Grace Street.

Miss Nellie G. Whitehead, of Lynchburg, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry D. Perkins.

Miss Mary Currie Dorman is visiting the Misses Gittines, in Baltimore. Miss Dorman and Miss Clara Belrne were among the dancers at the Bachelors'

Cottillon given in Lehman's Hall, Baltimore, last Monday evening.

Miss Florence McKee, of Newport News, is visiting friends at Chestnut Hill, near Richmond.

The engagement of Miss Mary Hamilton Belote, of Bridgetown, Northampton county, Va., to Mr. George Selman Williams, of Wilmington, Del., is announced. Miss Belote is well known in musical circles in Baltimore and Richmond and is now taking a special course at the Peabody. While in Baltimore she is living at No. 1222 Madison Avenue. Mr. Williams is a native of Salisbury, Md. The wedding will take place in the early spring.

The meeting of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, appointed for today at noon, will be postponed until the same hour Friday on account of the death of Mr. Robert Maury, the brother of the house-regent, Miss Maury.

The lumber steamer Francis H. Leggett, will be launched at Newport News ship-yards next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. She will be christened by Miss Frances H. Leggett, of San Francisco, the daughter of the man for whom the steamer has been named.

Miss Adele Turner, of Port Norfolk, who has been visiting friends here, has left for home.

Mrs. J. A